

**CLOSED
SANITATION INC.
LICENSE NUMBER 291**

ENTRANCO

**AUTUMN 2001 GROUND-WATER
MONITORING**

MARCH 2002

**IS LOCATED IN THE GROUNDWATER
MONITORING REPORTS ARCHIVE,
BOX NUMBER 2**

RECEIVED 3/22/2002

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LICENSE NUMBER 291**

ENTRANCO

SPRING 2001 GROUND-WATER MONITORING

OCTOBER 2001

**IS LOCATED IN THE GROUNDWATER
MONITORING REPORTS ARCHIVE,
BOX NUMBER 2**

RECEIVED 10/18/2001

THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DATE: [REDACTED]

291

County Fergus
Facility & # Sanitation Inc

Closure

Landfarm

Finan Assur

Liner

GW Corr Meas

Methane

GW Monitoring

O & M

GW Reports

Run - On

Inspections

Others: _____



ENTRANCO

January 9, 2001

Pat Potts
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

RECEIVED

JAN 17 2001

MONTANA
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU

Dear Ms. Potts:

This letter is in regard to the Department's decision to invalidate the analytical results from ground-water monitoring samples collected at the Sanitation, Inc., City of Glendive and Rosebud County landfills.

We do not disagree that the veracity of these analytical results should have been examined or challenged. The situation arose because I failed to replace the chilled "blue ice" containers when they warmed beyond an acceptable temperature in one of the coolers. However, the fact is that all of the samples from Sanitation, Inc. and Glendive were chilled for two days prior to being taken to the lab, and some of them warmed up during the evening before and on the day that I sampled in Rosebud County. The samples from Rosebud County were collected three to six hours before they were delivered to the laboratory. When I discussed this with our laboratory, I was told that a short time of warming is of little consequence to VOC results. In addition, it was pointed out that the temperatures reported were much closer to the temperature at which the samples are collected than when they are chilled. Such temperatures simply do not affect the analytical results over a short period of time, and this fact is supported by our laboratory.

It is also very important to understand the procedure for taking the temperature of the samples at the lab. Protocol dictates that the highest temperature of the samples is reported, regardless of which coolers of a particular shipment they are in. There were three coolers, and the samples from each facility were not segregated into different coolers. The samples were mixed in with each other. You will notice that the temperatures noted in the analytical reports were all identical. It is highly unlikely that all three coolers would have been exactly the same temperature, particularly since some of the samples had only been taken three hours prior to arriving at the lab, and the VOC samples were packed in bubble-pack, which is an excellent insulator. What happened was that at least one sample from each facility ended up in one cooler that was warmer than the others. Therefore, the temperature represented in the reports reflects only the *highest* temperature of a shipment, not the temperature all of the samples in a group. While I don't recall exactly which samples were in which coolers, I generally keep the VOCs in a separate cooler because the glass containers need to be handled differently than the plastic ones. Therefore, the actual temperature of the VOC sample containers is not known.

Some of the samples from the closed Rosebud County landfill in Colstrip showed some

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effervescence resulting in a raised PQL. I recall this happening to samples from other facilities from time to time, but without any consistence. One explanation is that the preservative used was somehow contaminated, but I suspect that the HCl used at Rosebud County was probably from the same batch used at the other facilities on that trip, and the problem did not arise in any other samples. There had been a very heavy rain event a day or two prior to my visit, and it may be that there was an unusual infiltration of a particular ion that resulted in an unusual physical reaction. In this case, the Fall, 2000 samples showed no unusual qualities, either physical or chemical. We feel there is no reason for disqualifying these results on any basis. Perhaps the situation would be different had any VOCs ever been detected at the site, but the history of the site dictates that a more reasoned approach be used.

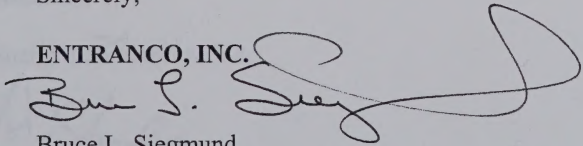
We and our clientele are very disappointed that you have chosen to make a such a decision without first contacting us. There were legitimate questions regarding these samples, and a legitimate reason for those questions to be discussed. However, your resistance to developing a positive professional working relationship with ourselves is frustrating and time-consuming. Many situations arise at our clients' facilities that are not black-and-white situations, and in most instances other Department members do not hesitate to contact us and discuss the matters or arrange the appropriate means of communication. This process lends credibility to and confidence in all parties involved, rather than leading to a confrontational attitude that results from a lack of communication.

The failure of the Department to make contact with us and discuss the conditions surrounding this situation also raises issues of trust. The Department has no way of knowing how samples are handled prior to arriving at the laboratory because there is simply no field inspection of protocols. Samples may well be kept at room temperature for many days prior to being sent to the laboratory. In this instance, upon opening the cooler and seeing that there was no ice I might well have simply put them in a ice bath for a couple of hours and allowed them to cool prior to taking them to the laboratory. Instead, I chose to do the honest thing and turn the samples in.

In summary, we disagree that the analyses in question should be disqualified.

Sincerely,

ENTRANCO, INC.


Bruce L. Siegmund
Senior Hydrogeologist

Enclosure

cc: F. Patrick Crowley, Montana DEQ
Rick Thompson, Montana DEQ



December 14, 2000

Mr. Bruce Siegmund
Damschen-Entranco
PO Box 4817
Helena, MT 59604

RECEIVED
DEC 15 2000
DAMSCHEN-ENTRANCO

Dear Mr. Siegmund:

In our recent communications you described correspondence from MDEQ invalidating volatile organic compounds (VOCs) samples taken at the Rosebud County landfill in June. The samples were received at the laboratory at temperatures exceeding 4 degrees C, the storage temperature specified by USEPA.

You described the sampling event and how the samples had been taken in the morning of June 29 and stored on ice until they arrived at the laboratory in the afternoon of the same day. The samples were at 15 degrees C on arrival at the laboratory.

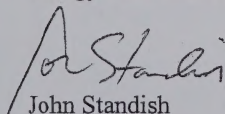
From your description, it seems that there may not have been enough ice or time from sampling to cool the samples to 4 degrees by the time they arrived at the laboratory. They were stored at 4 degrees C here.

When we consider that the source water is closer to 15 degrees than 4 degrees and that the samples spent only a few hours at the warmer temperature, we feel that it is unlikely that any perceptible changes in VOC concentrations occurred due to sample storage temperature.

We know of no reason that sample storage temperature could cause the matrix effects seen in the VOC samples from CS-4 and CS-4A. The effervescence observed was likely from gasses dissolved in the samples that would not be altered by a moderate elevation of temperature.

Sincerely,

Energy Laboratories, Inc.


John Standish
Vice President

RECEIVED

DEC 2 1998

UNION-BLANK

December 14, 1998

Mr. John S. [Name]
[Address]
PO Box 12345
[City, State, ZIP]

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am writing to you regarding the [Subject] that was discussed in our meeting on [Date]. The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description]. The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description]. The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description].

The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description]. The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description]. The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description]. The [Subject] is a [Description] that is [Description].

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
[Title]
[Address]

MEMO

2/12/01

TO: Rick T., Pat C.

FROM: Pat P.

SUBJECT: Crowley's request for my review of the Seigmund/Sanitation Inc. hydro. letter dated January 5, 2001

Several months ago (and prior to the subject letter), we had a meeting in Rick's office regarding the hydrogeology at the site. Crowley began this meeting with the comment that this site should be a no migration site and proceeded to refute all of my proposed ground water monitoring well locations. Apparently, a meeting with Damschen followed. I was not asked to attend this meeting so I have no idea what was discussed and/or agreed upon regarding the hydro. recommendations.

When approached by Crowley to evaluate Seigmund's letter for proposed ground water monitoring well locations and sampling, I responded that I am unable to make any comments regarding the hydro at this site because I was not at the meeting and I have no idea what transpired.

However, to evaluate Seigmund's letter on a stand-alone basis, I would make the following comments and suggests:

- Proposing to drill 2 new ground water monitoring wells and select only one of the two to sample is odd. Both wells should be monitored for at least 2 years on at least a semi-annual frequency (4 years would be necessary to gather enough data for statistical analysis, i.e., 8 independent samples).
- Sampling both new wells "at the time of drilling" is a waste of money. These new wells should be drilled, completed, and developed. Then after at least a month they could be purged and sampled for the first time. It takes new wells a while (due to drilling methods, aquifer permeability, mobility of some contaminants, etc.) to equilibrate to get a representative sample of the actual aquifer quality.
- If SIMW-1 is not useful as a ground water monitoring well, why bother sampling this well "twice more on a biannual basis starting in 2002" (what exactly does this mean?).
- I am totally confused about the request for an annual monitoring frequency (may be there is a typo? Bttm pg2 and top pg 3). Please note even though nitrate is NOT on Table 2, ARM 17.50.708, nitrate is over the MCL (10 mg/L) in SIMW-3.
- Is it acceptable to stop monitoring for methane gas once a "collection and relief system" is installed in conjunction with the final cover?
- The request to drop all metals from the list of required detection monitoring analytes (Table 1, ARM 17.50.708) could be approved since it appears iron and selenium are common to the natural quality of the ground water at the site.

County Fergus
Facility & # Sanitation Inc. Class
Closure Landfarm LF
Finan Assur Liner
GW Corr Meas Methane
GW Monitoring O & M
GW Reports Run - On
Inspections

Other:

This facility is in
litigation. See Norm.

Thanks
Rick



ENTRANCO

RECEIVED

JAN 10 2001

MONTANA
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU

ORIGINAL

January 5, 2001

F. Patrick Crowley
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

Dear Mr. Crowley:

The following is a work plan and sampling protocol amendment for the Sanitation, Inc. landfill in Lewistown, Montana.

Introduction

As part of the five-year review of the Sampling and Analysis Plan at the Sanitation, Inc. landfill east of Lewistown, Montana, additional work is being proposed that will change the ground-water monitoring network and the sampling plan. The basis for these changes lies with the locations of the existing wells, the location of the most recently-placed Class II and tornado waste, and the performance of one of the monitoring wells currently in place at the facility. The Department has expressed its concern that there is not a well placed in such a manner as to catch any potential leakage from the most recently used area.

This document includes a proposal for the location of an additional monitoring well, a proposal for the change of the monitoring protocol, and an examination of the status of the network. These concepts were generated and generally agreed to in a meeting between Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Damschen-Entranco personnel on December 1, 2000.

Additional Ground-Water Monitoring Location

The DEQ has expressed concern that the placement of the ground-water monitoring wells at this facility may not reflect the impact of waste placed in the last fill area on the northwestern portion of the landfill. Discussions with the Department have led to the conclusion that two holes should be drilled and cased as monitoring wells. The general locations proposed for these wells is noted on the accompanying figure, and are labeled as SIMW-5 and -6. The wells will be two-inch diameter installations constructed and developed in accordance with accepted standards. The wells will be measured for static

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water level and the hydraulic conductivity of the water-bearing formation will be measured via a slug-out test. Both wells will be sampled for ARM 17.50.708 Table 1 constituents at the time of drilling.

DEQ personnel will be present on-site during the drilling of the holes and construction of the wells.

Sampling and Analysis Plan

The Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) should be amended in accordance with the performance of the proposed wells. One of the two proposed wells will be used for long-term monitoring and will be included in the ground-water monitoring network. The well to be used will be chosen within three months of sampling on the basis of its performance with regard to water yield, recharge rate and water quality. The new well not included in the ground-water monitoring network will remain intact and be used for static water level measurements. The new well chosen for long-term monitoring will be sampled on a semi-annual basis along with two wells in the existing network (SIMW-2 and -3), at whatever regulatory status is appropriate at a given time.

The SAP should be further amended to exclude monitoring well SIMW-1 from the ground-water sampling network. This well has produced samples that provided reasonably reliable and repeatable results, but has, on two occasions, not contained enough water to provide samples. The water level has also been very low on several occasions and the well is generally very slow to recharge. This well was originally intended as a background well, but is far enough upgradient that sometimes recharge is insufficient to supply appropriate quantities of water for sampling for a full Table 1 analysis. We feel that monitoring well SIMW-1 should be sampled twice more on a biannual basis starting in 2002 for volatile organic chemicals, pH and specific conductance, prior to removal from the network. The previous two sample analyses from this well have shown only below-PQL values of dichlorodifluoromethane, and no anomalous results in any other Table 1 parameter have been noted. We assert that monitoring well SIMW-2 was installed in an appropriate location as an effective monitoring point for that portion of the facility, and that the use of SIMW-1 is not necessary to a protective network.

Post-Closure Ground-Water and Methane Monitoring Schedules

Data from the ground-water samples taken from the facility are within compliance regarding the ARM 17.50.708 Table 1 constituents that are included in Table 2. This has been the case for two consecutive semi-annual sample events. The facility should be returned to detection monitoring and the associated semi-annual sampling schedule for Table 1 analytes. Upon obtaining an appropriate background data set from the proposed new sampling location, and if it is determined that the ground water at that site does exhibit any exceedences for any Table 1 constituent, then the ground-water monitoring

schedule should be reduced to an annual sampling event. It is further proposed that, upon approval of an annual sampling schedule, that the metals be removed from the analyte list for the subsequent sampling events. This, of course, presumes that no statistical or human health limit exceedences are observed, in accordance with the detection monitoring

Since the generation of methane is based upon the mass of waste and the length of time since deposition, we feel there is justification for the reduction of the methane monitoring to annually. Since there are no structures within thousands of feet of the area that is apt to be producing methane, and since there will be a methane collection and relief system built into the final cover, there is no need to monitor quarterly.

Summary

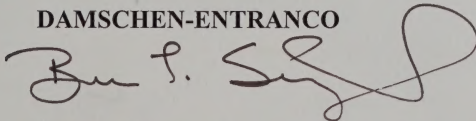
In summary, we suggest that two new wells be installed to the uppermost saturated zone at the locations noted on the enclosed map. One of those two wells shall be added to the monitoring network, the other maintained as a point for the measurement of ground-water elevation. Monitoring well SIMW-1 should be sampled twice more for volatile organics over the next four years, then removed from the monitoring network. Monitoring wells SIMW-2 and SIMW-3 shall remain in the network.

Further, we recommend that upon completion of the appropriate data collection from the single proposed additional ground-water monitoring location, that the schedule be reduced from semi-annual to annual, and that metals be dropped from the analyte list. Methane monitoring should be reduced to an annual sampling coincidental with the ground-water monitoring or the annual engineering inspection.

We thank you for your input and cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

DAMSCHEN-ENTRANCO

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bruce L. Siegmund", written in a cursive style.

Bruce L. Siegmund
Senior Hydrogeologist

cc: William Spoja, Sanitation, Inc.
Neil Ugrin

estimates should be reduced to an annual sampling event. It is further proposed that upon approval of an annual sampling schedule, the results be removed from the monitoring for the subsequent sampling event. This, of course, presumes that no significant human health risk assessments are observed in accordance with the detection monitoring.

Since the generation of methane is based upon the mass of waste and the length of time waste deposition, we need there is justification for the reduction of the methane monitoring to annually. Since there are no changes within thousands of feet of the area that is not to be producing methane, and since there will be a methane collection and relief system built into the final cover, there is no need to monitor constantly.

Summary

In summary, we suggest that two new wells be installed to the agreement submitted over within locations noted on the enclosed map. One of these two wells shall be added to the monitoring network, the other shall be added as a point for the measurement of ground-water elevation. Monitoring well 21W-1 shall be installed near the existing monitoring well 21W-2 and 21W-3 shall remain in the network.

Further, we recommend that upon completion of the appropriate data collection from the single proposed additional ground water monitoring location, that the estimate be reduced from two times to annual, and that results be dropped from the analysis for methane monitoring should be reduced to an annual sampling event with the ground-water monitoring to the extent appropriate.

We thank you for your time and cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

DANIEL H. KENT
Dan H. Kent

State of Tennessee
Tennessee Department of Environment

cc: William J. Kent
Bill Kent



LEGEND

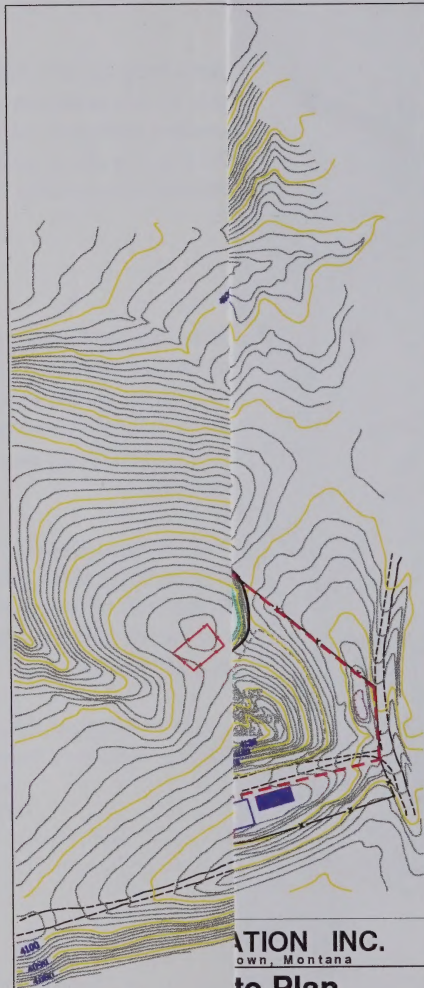
1-10	100 ft. Contour Interval
1-20	200 ft. Contour Interval
1-30	300 ft. Contour Interval
1-40	400 ft. Contour Interval
1-50	500 ft. Contour Interval
1-60	600 ft. Contour Interval
1-70	700 ft. Contour Interval
1-80	800 ft. Contour Interval
1-90	900 ft. Contour Interval
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100 ft. Contour Interval



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U	Δ	CLAY D. DEWANE				
S	Δ	DATE	REVISION			

FILE TYPE	PAGES	DATE	FROM	TO	RE
GWMonit 2001-Sec.1	1	04/23/01	Pat Potts	Bill Spoja	Letter re: Ground Water Monitoring- Review of the Fall/October 2000 Sampling Event

William A. Spoja, Jr.
Sanitation Inc.
P.O. Box 693
Leadville, Montana 59437

RE: SANITATION INC. CLASS II LANDFILL, FERGUS COUNTY - LICENSE
NO. 291 GROUND WATER MONITORING - REVIEW OF THE FALL/OCTOBER
2000 SAMPLING EVENT

Dear Mr. Spoja:

In our review of the Fall/October, 2000 ground water monitoring report for the Sanitation Inc. Class II Landfill, we noticed on the laboratory's "Sample Condition (or ANC Report)" the sample cooler temperature was logged in by the lab as 5 degrees Centigrade. This is 1 degree higher than the accepted sample temperature standard for the proper preservation of samples intended for VOC analysis. According to 8W-046, the RCRA Ground-Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, and the site Sampling and Analysis Plan, samples collected for the purpose of VOC analysis are required to be preserved at, or below (but not below) 4 degrees Centigrade.

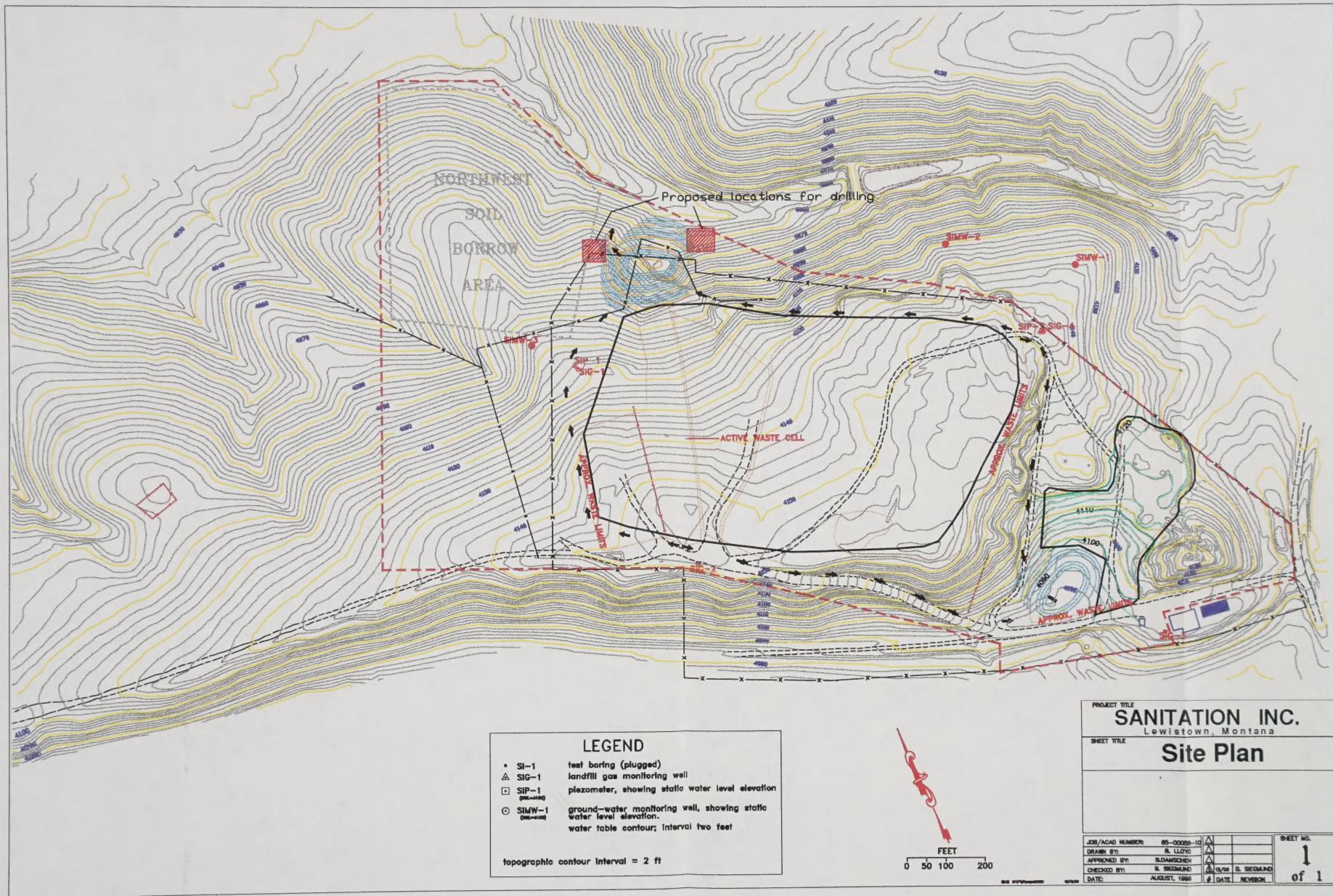
The VOC analytical data from the October 17, 2000 sampling event could be considered invalid. Generally, we are concerned with the fact that the cooler temperatures are in excess of the 4-degree Centigrade standard. However, as there are no other contamination sampling schedule in place. Therefore, the program can be considered acceptable for a re-sample at this time.

For background at the Permitting and Compliance Division, Community Services Bureau, Waste Management, please call 406-444-0244.

Sincerely,

Pat Potts
Environmental Specialist
Solid Waste Regulatory Program

cc: Helena, P.O. Box 4412, Helena, MT 59604



FILE TYPE	PAGES	DATE	FROM	TO	RE
GWMonit 2001-Sec.1	1	04/23/01	Pat Potts	Bill Spoja	Letter re: Ground Water Monitoring- Review of the Fall/October 2000 Sampling Event

William A. Spoja, Jr.
Sanitation Inc.
P.O. Box 992
Coeur d'Alene, Montana 59617

RE: SANITATION INC. CLASS II LANDFILL, FERGUS COUNTY - LICENSE
NO. 291 - GROUND WATER MONITORING - REVIEW OF THE FALL/OCTOBER
2000 SAMPLING EVENT

Dear Mr. Spoja:

In our review of the Fall/October, 2000 ground water monitoring report for the Sanitation
Inc. Class II Landfill, we noted on the laboratory's "Sample Condition (S.A.C.) Report"
the sample cooler temperature was logged in by the lab as 5 degrees Centigrade. This is
warmer than the accepted sample temperature standard for the proper preservation
of samples intended for VOC analysis. According to RCRA Ground Water
Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, and the new Sampling and
Analysis Plan, samples collected for the purpose of VOC analysis are required to be
preserved at, or below (but not below) 4 degrees Centigrade.

The VOC analytical data from the October 17, 2000 event cannot, using this event, could be
considered invalid. Generally, we encourage monitoring of the cooler temperature(s) at
the point of the 4-degree Centigrade standard. However, as the new regular semi-
annual sampling schedule is in place. Therefore, the October 2000 ground water
monitoring for a re-schedule at this time.

I can be reached at the Fergus Land and Community District, Community Services
Bureau, Waste Management, phone (405) 466-2215.

Sincerely,

Pat Potts
Environmental Specialist
Solid Waste Regulatory Programs

Enclosure P.O. Box 411, Helena, MT 59624



Montana Department of
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

MAILED

24-24-21 411

Judy H. Martz, Governor

P.O. Box 200901 • Helena, MT 59620-0901 • (406) 444-2544 • www.deq.state.mt.us

April 23, 2001

William A. Spoja, Jr.
Sanitation Inc.
P.O. Box 692
Lewistown, Montana 59457

RE: SANITATION INC. CLASS II LANDFILL, FERGUS COUNTY – LICENSE NO. 291 GROUND WATER MONITORING –REVIEW OF THE FALL/OCTOBER 2000 SAMPLING EVENT

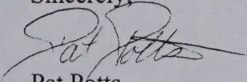
Dear Mr. Spoja:

In our review of the Fall/October, 2000 ground water monitoring report for the Sanitation Inc. Class II Landfill, we noticed on the laboratory's "Sample Condition QA/QC Report" the sample cooler temperature was logged in by the lab at 5 degrees Centigrade. This is 1 degree higher than the accepted sample temperature standard for the proper preservation of samples intended for VOC analysis. According to SW-846, the RCRA Ground-Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document, and the site Sampling and Analysis Plan, samples collected for the purpose of VOC analysis are required to be preserved at, or below (but not frozen) 4 degrees Centigrade.

The VOC analytical data from the October 17, 2000 semi-annual sampling event could be considered invalid. Generally, we encourage re-sampling if the cooler temperature(s) are in excess of the 4-degree Centigrade standard. However, at this site a regular semi-annual sampling schedule is in place. Therefore, the Program sees no practical justification for a re-sample at this time.

I can be contacted at the Permitting and Compliance Division, Community Services Bureau, Waste Management, phone (406)444-0538.

Sincerely,


Pat Potts
Environmental Specialist
Solid Waste Regulatory Program

cc: Entranco, P.O. Box 4817, Helena, MT 59604

INITIALS P3DATE 4/23/01SW OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE 2001☐ NEW APPLICATION/LICENSE

Initial / Date

Mike D. _____

Janet H. _____

HAC _____

Rick T. _____

Jon D./ Other _____

☐ HEALTH OFFICER CARD

Initial / Date

Mike D. _____

Karen _____

HAC _____

☐ INSPECTIONS

Initial / Date

Pat C. _____

Janet H. _____

Karen _____

Rick T. _____

☐ CLOSURES

Initial / Date

Mike D. _____

Janet H. _____

Karen _____

HAC _____

Rick T./ Other _____

☐ FEES

Initial / Date

Mike D. _____

Janet H. _____

HAC _____

☐ COMPLAINTS

Initial / Date

Pat C. _____

Janet H. _____

Karen _____

☒ GROUND WATER

Initial / Date

Janet H. _____

Pat C. _____

Rick T. _____

☐ GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Initial / Date

Pat C. / Mike D. _____

Janet H. _____

Rick T. _____

Jon D./ Other _____

☐ MISCELLANEOUS

Initial / Date

FILE

Path

Fergus Co
Sanitation Inc #291
9rd wtr mon (census)

JA 24-23-01
PPL 04124
RT 4-24-01